



Flight Performance of the Hybrid Energy Storage System Payload Onboard the CSUNSat1 CubeSat

K.B. Chin*, M.C. Smart, E.J. Brandon, G.S. Bolotin

Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology

4800 Oak Grove Drive, Pasadena, CA 91109

*keith.b.chin@jpl.nasa.gov

S. Katz, J.A. Flynn

California State University, Northridge

Dept. of Electrical and Computer Engineering

Northridge, CA 91330-8346

2018 Space Power Workshop

Manhattan Beach, CA

Outline

- Overview of CSUNSat1 Project
- Flight launch from ISS
- Primary mission phase
 - Performance testing
- Extended mission phase
 - Life testing
 - Model development and flight validation
- Summary
- Acknowledgement

CSUNSat1 Team

- JPL Energy Storage Team

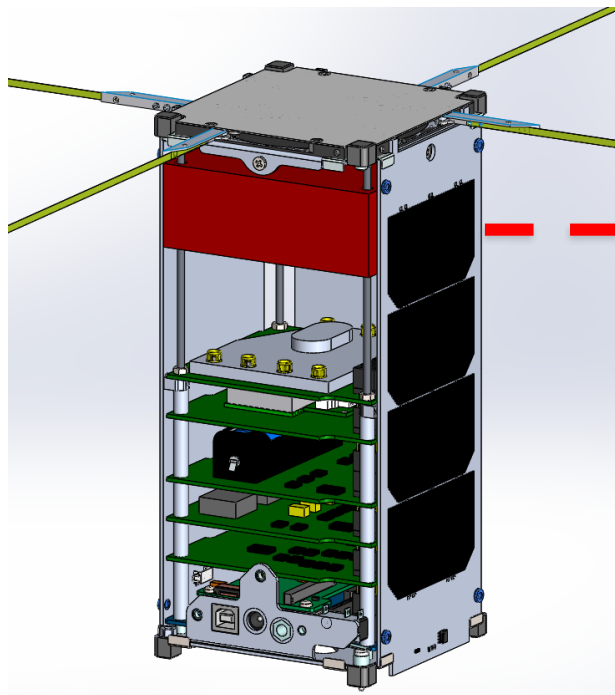
- Keith Chin
- Marshall Smart
- Erik Brandon
- Joseph Stiles (intern)



- Gary Bolotin – System Engineer
- John Baker – Lunar Flashlight Mission Manager
- Prof. James Flynn – CSUNSat1 Lead)

CSUN/JPL Collaboration Program

- **Funded by NASA's 2013 Small Spacecraft Technology Program (1 FTE/yr for 2 yrs)**
- **Time frame: 11/1/2013 – 9/27/2015**

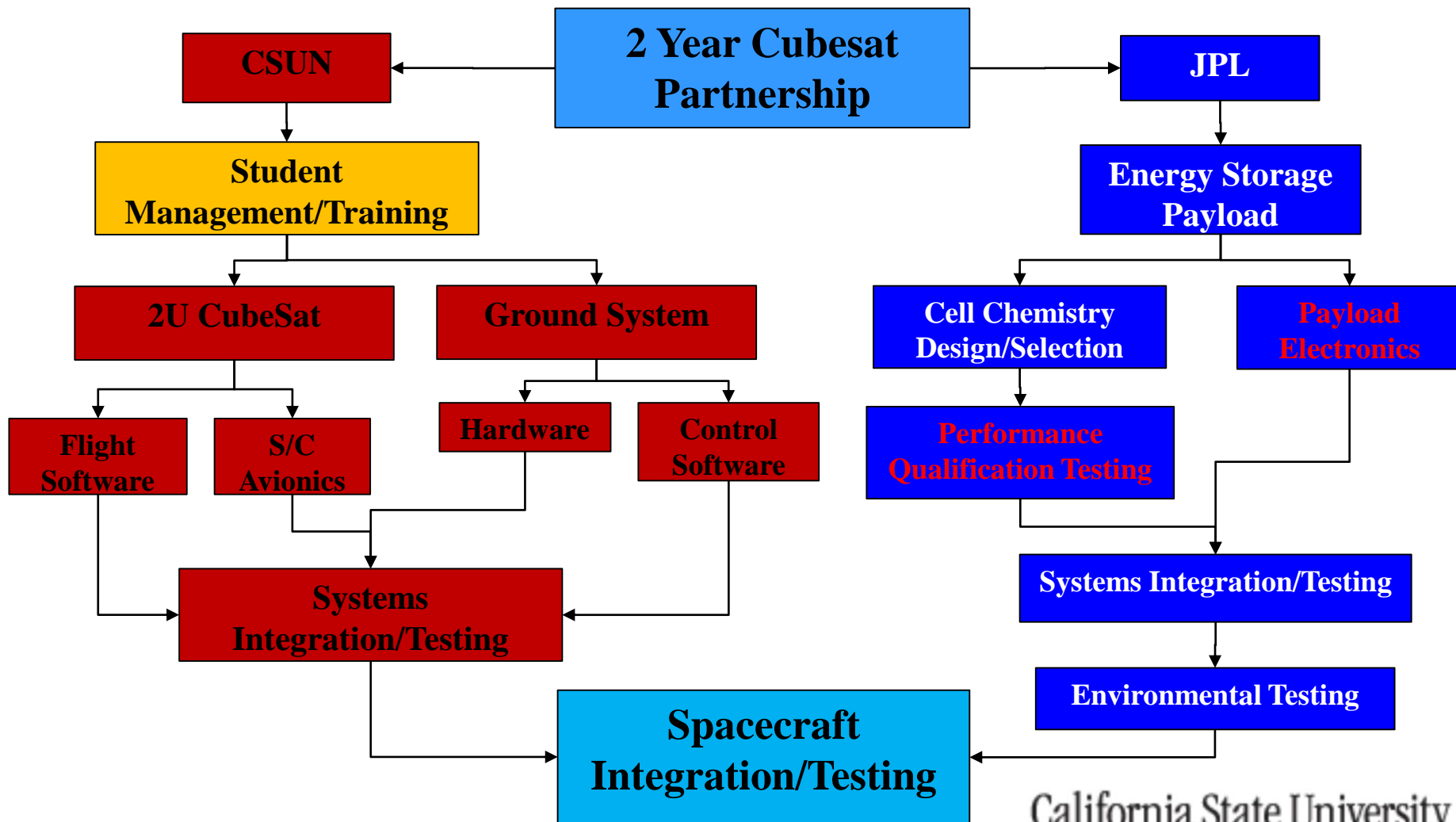


JPL Energy Storage Payload

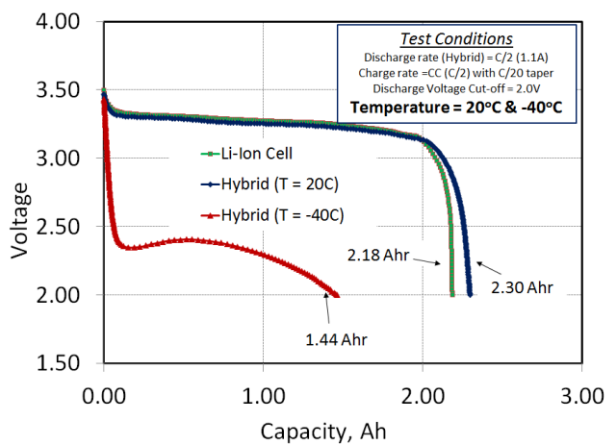
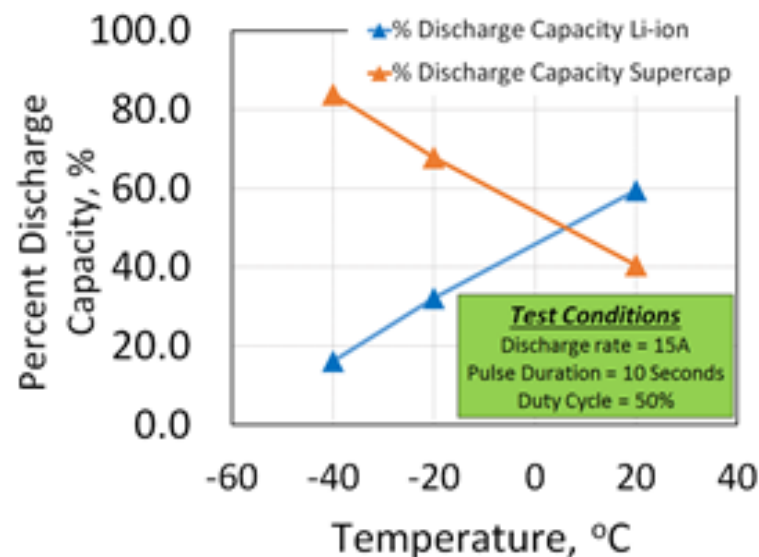
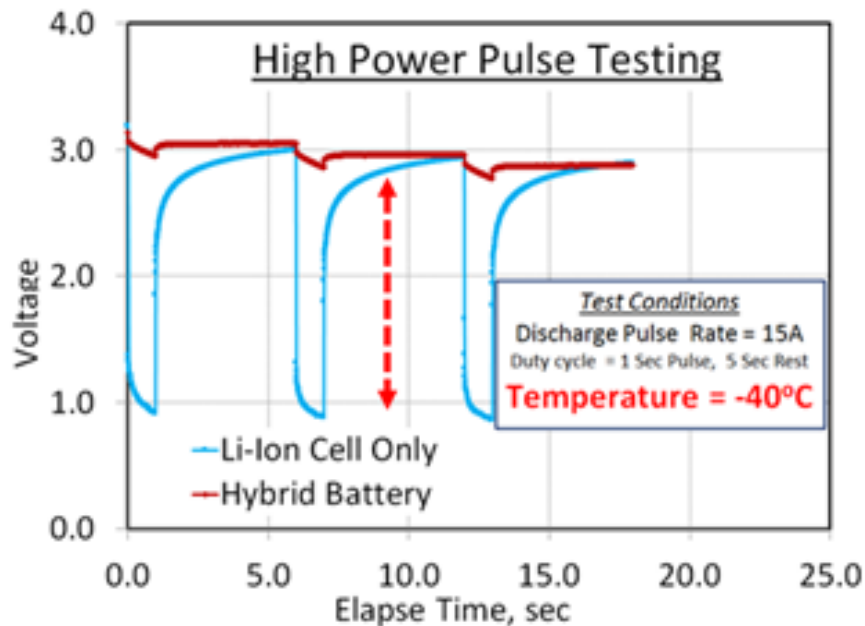
CSUNSat1: 2U CubeSat

- **Processor**
- **Communications**
- **Power System**

Program Activity Flowchart



JPL Hybrid Performance Testing

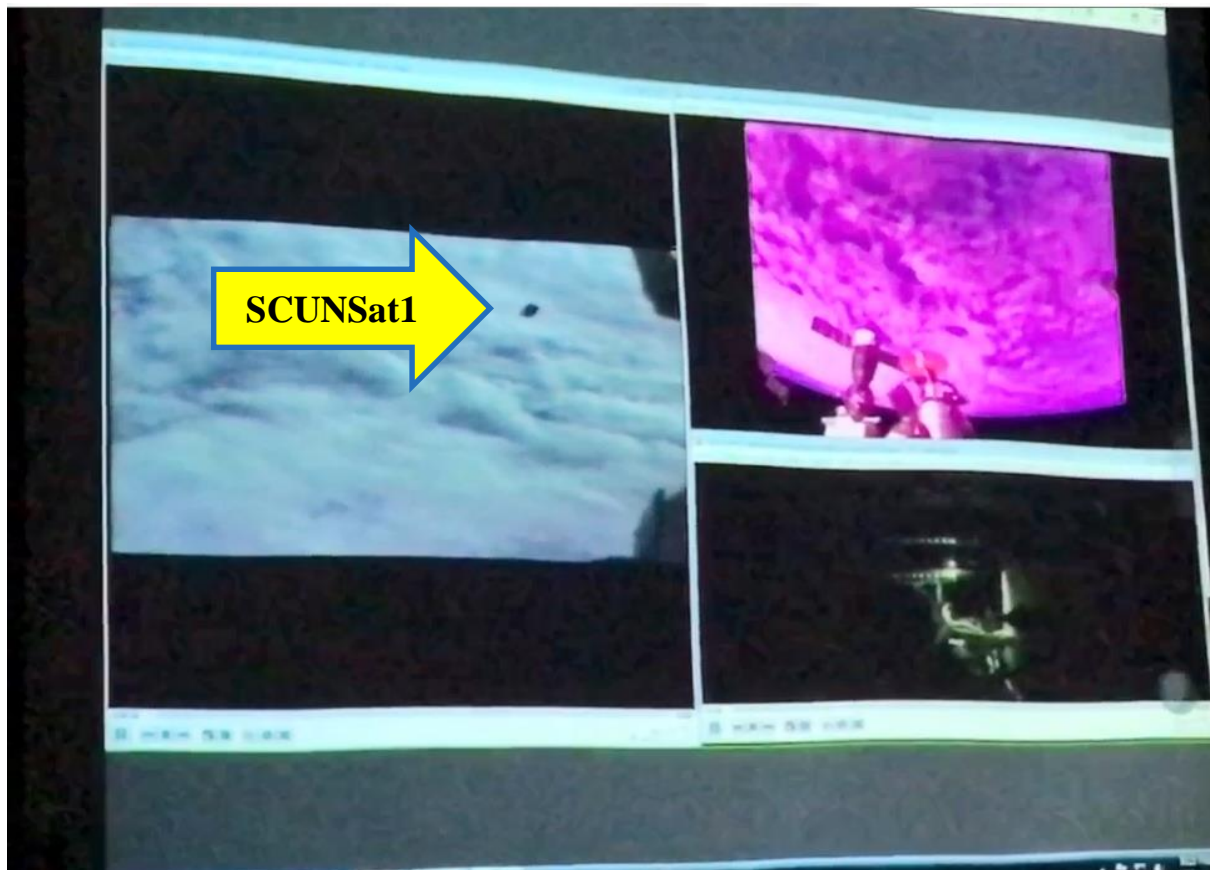


- Excellent capacity retention at -40°C.
- Enhanced usage life from load-sharing.

CSUNSat1 Launch from Cape on April 18th, 2017!!

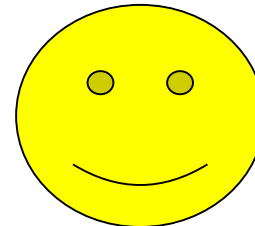


CSUNSat1 Launch from ISS on May 17, 2017, 041500 GMT!!



Primary Mission

- CSUNSat1 flight system checkout
 - Payload battery functional test.
 - Charge/discharge in battery, supercapacitor, and hybrid mode.
- Payload thermodynamic performance characterization
 - High power ($>5C$ -rate) tests @ nominal temperatures $> 0^{\circ}C$
 - High power ($>5C$ -rate) tests @ low temperature $< 0^{\circ}C$.
- *Pass/fail Criteria:*
 - *Both battery and supercapacitor functional.*
 - *Hybrid system is functional.*
 - *Capacity loss on the battery is $< 10\%$.*

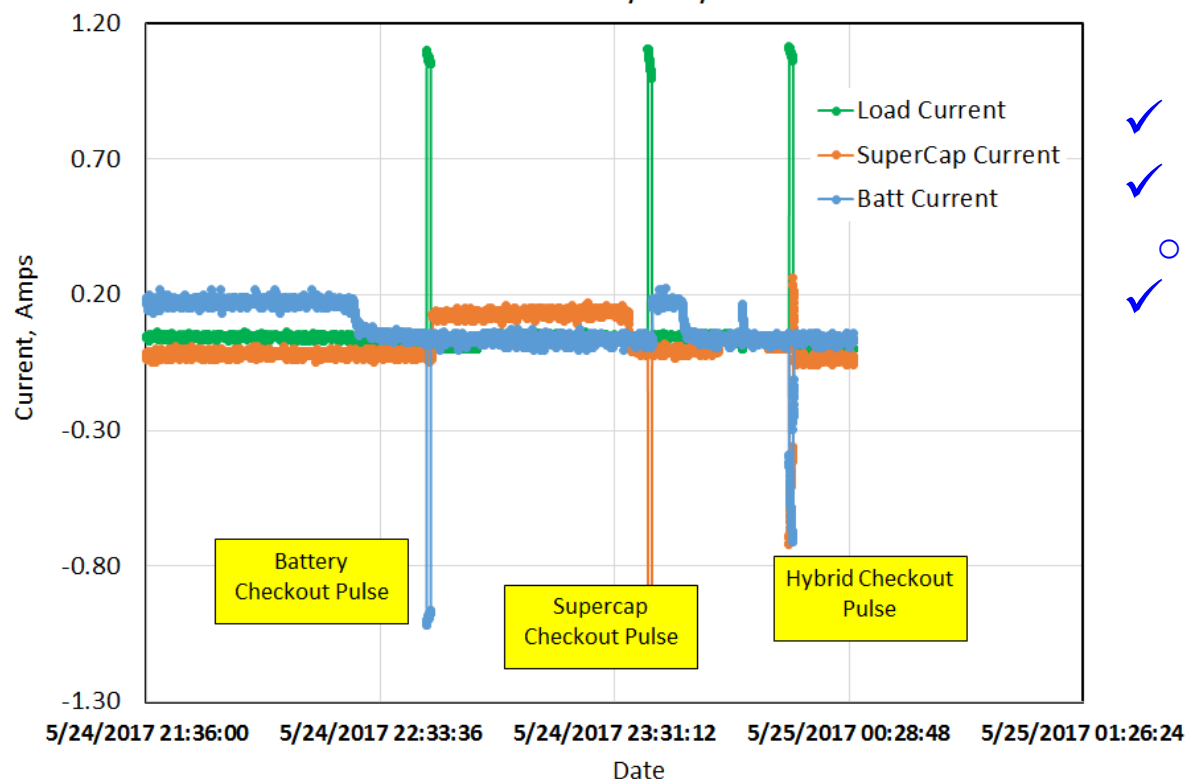


100% success!

CSUNSat1 flight test data

Payload system checkout

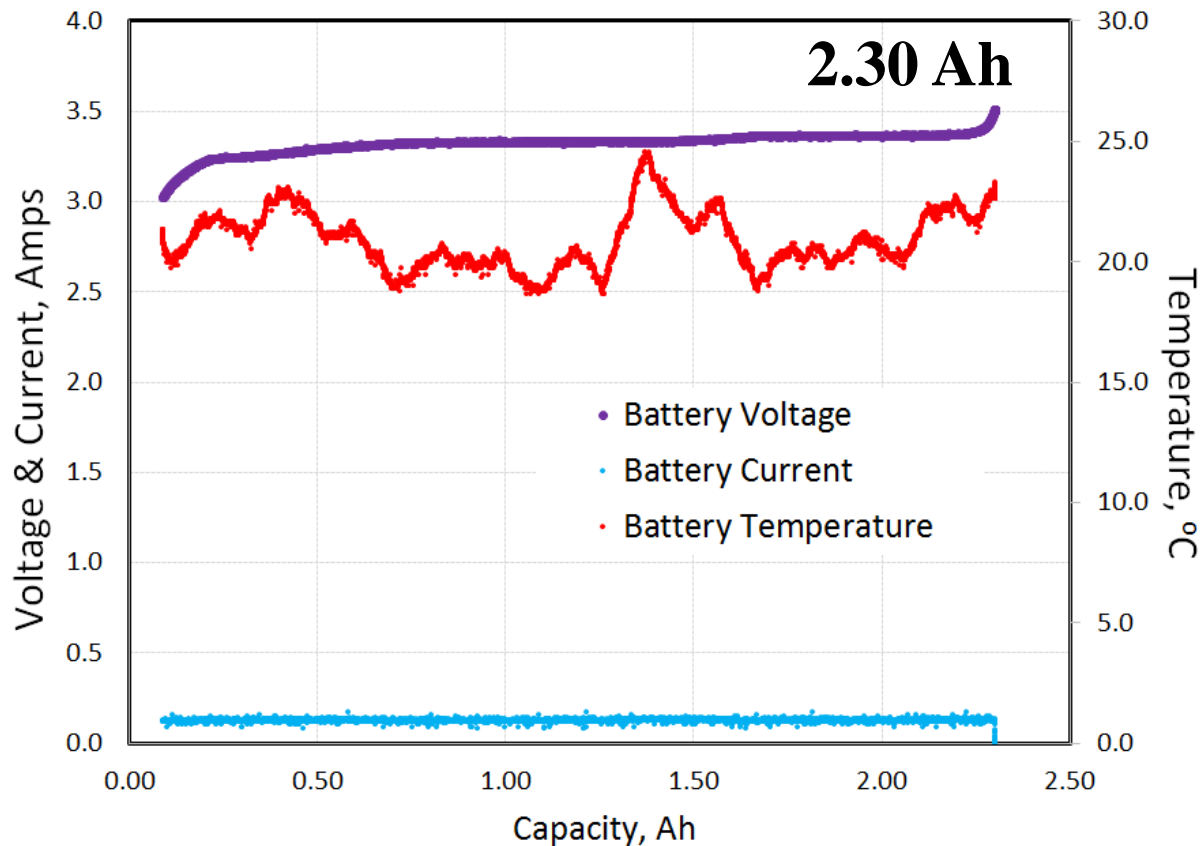
CSUNSat1 Temetry- Payload Currents



- ✓ **CSUNSat1 all systems go!**
- ✓ **Battery is in good health**
 - Battery voltage > 3.0V (3.3 BOL)
- ✓ **SuperCaps are in good health**
 - Capacitances (310F nominal)
 - SuperCap1 = 317.8 F**
 - SuperCap2 = 302.1 F**

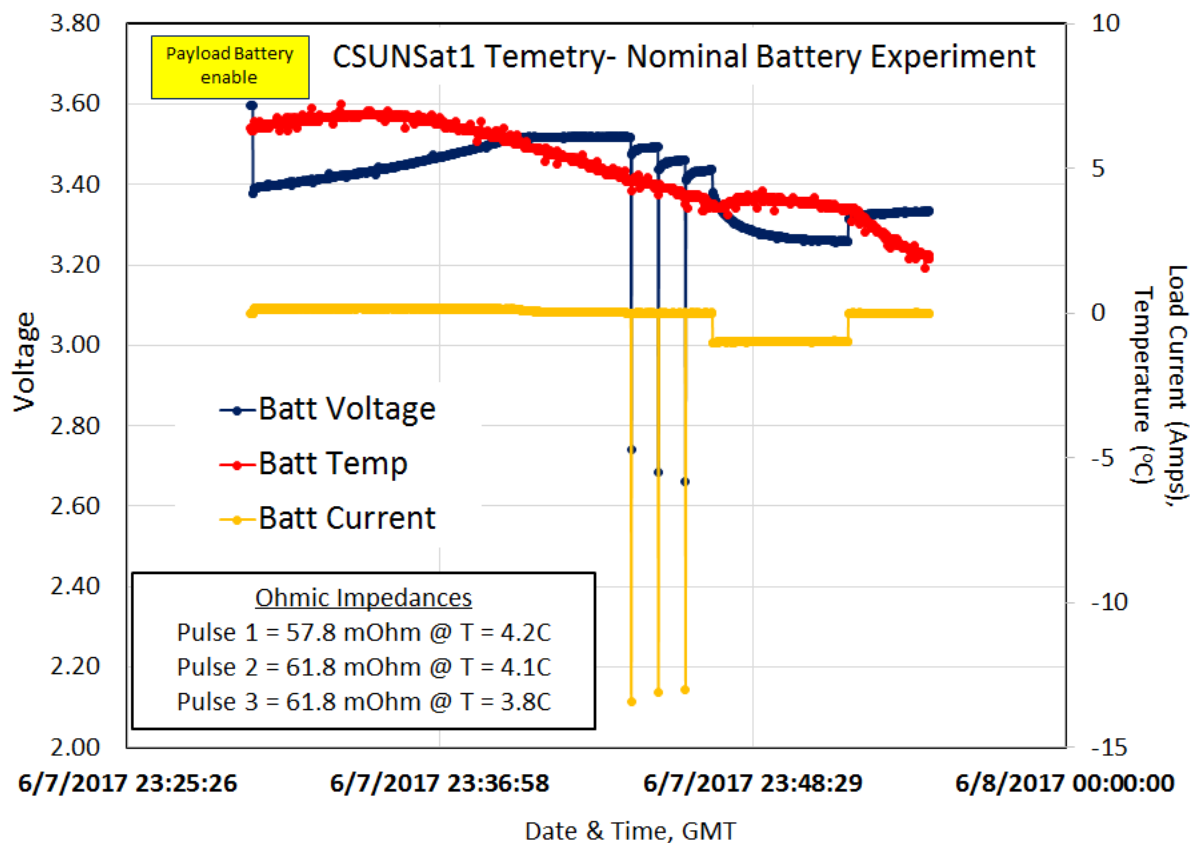
CSUNSat1 flight test data

Initial 24 hr charge cycle



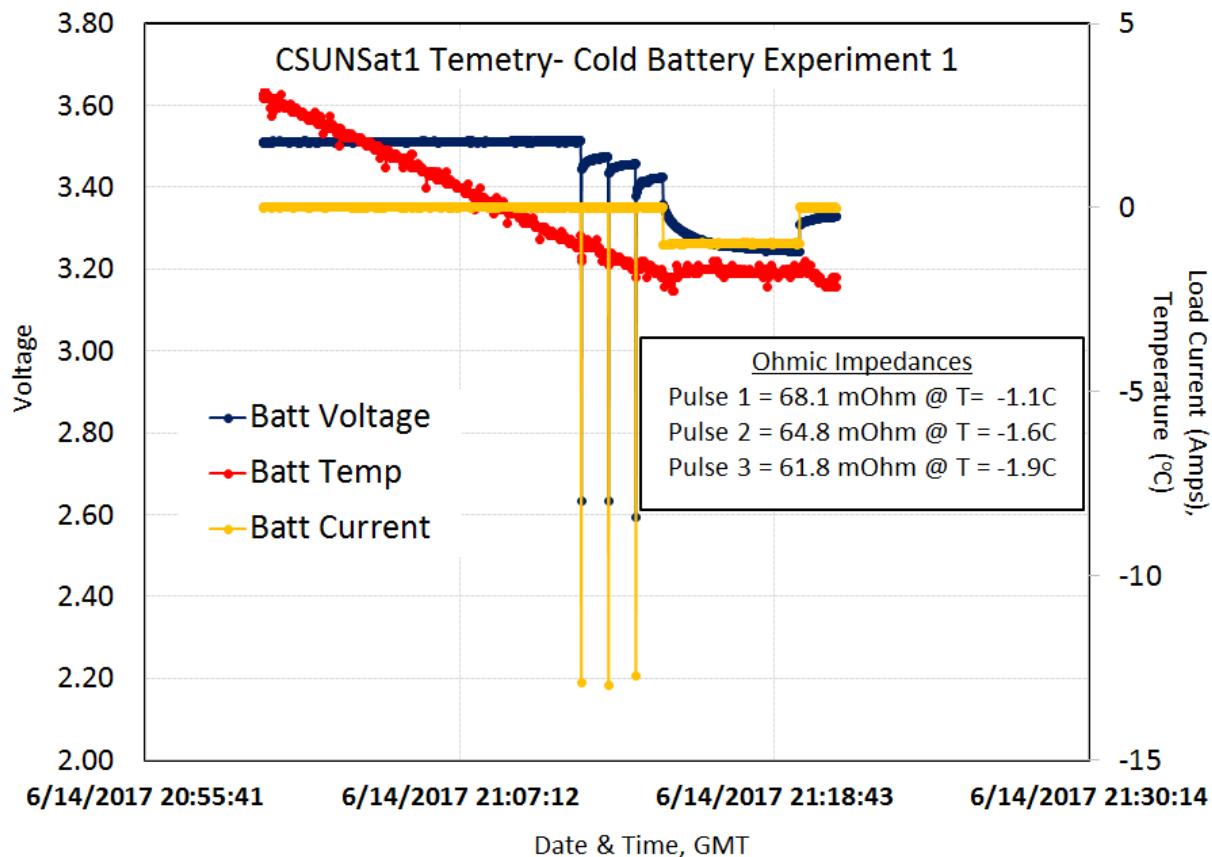
CSUNSat1 flight test data

Nominal temperatures



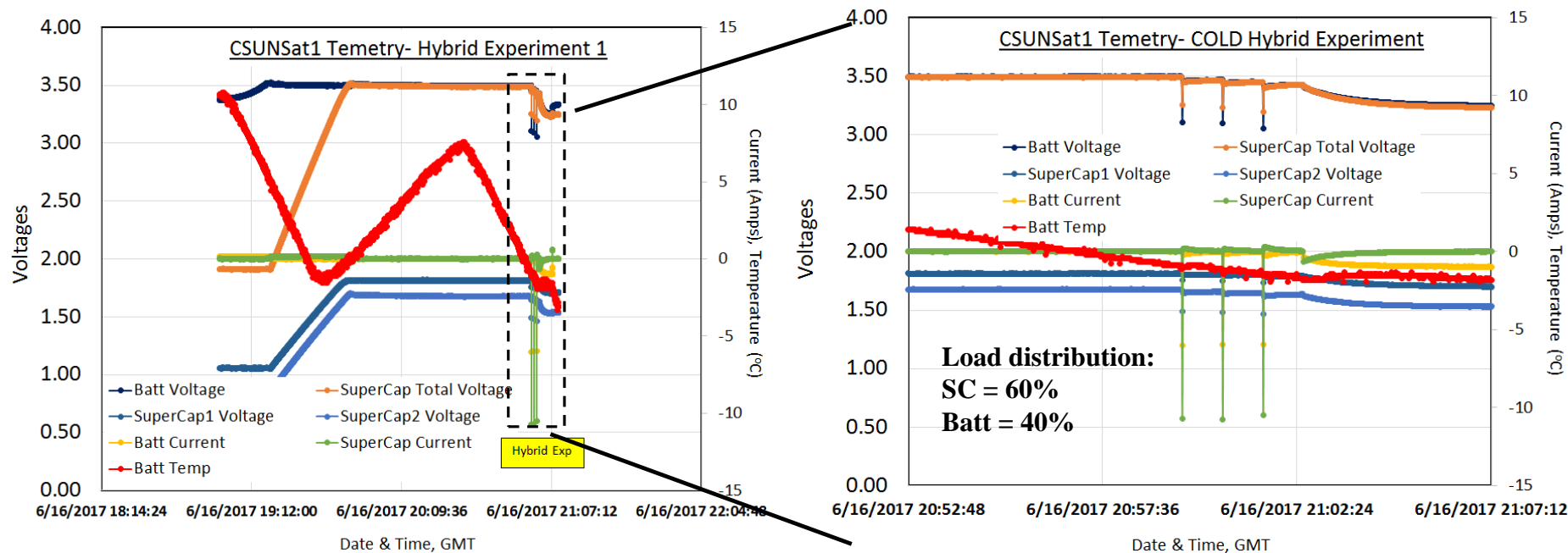
CSUNSat1 flight test data

Low temperatures



CSUNSat1 flight test data

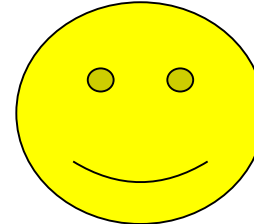
Low temperatures



Pulse #	Batt Imp (mOhm)	SC Tot Imp (mOhm)	SC2 Imp (mOhm)	SC1 Imp (mOhm)	Temp (°C)
1	64.89	22.35	17.44	4.91	-1.10
2	62.83	21.19	16.07	5.12	-1.33
3	66.70	23.88	17.43	6.46	-1.57

Extended Mission

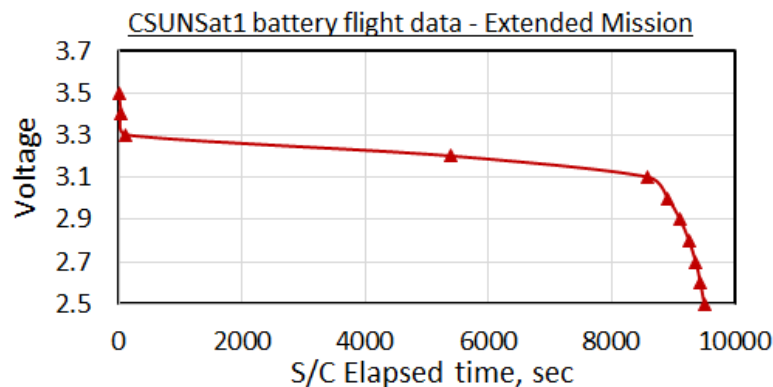
- Battery life characterization
- Battery performance model development
 - Model validation from CSUNSat1 flight data
- *Pass/fail Criteria:*
 - *Minimum of 10 full charge/discharge cycles.*
 - *Functional predictive model capabilities.*
 - *Model fidelity < 5% error.*



100% success!

CSUNSat1 Operational challenges

- Telemetry SD card failed during extended mission phase
- Thermal limitations of payload electronics board from dissipation due to prolonged high rate discharge.



Battery Model Basics

$$Capacity(t) = \int_{sim_t_0}^{sim_t_f} i * dt$$

$$SOC = \frac{Capacity(t)}{100\%Cap(Temp, usage)}$$

$$V(t) = V_o + \eta$$

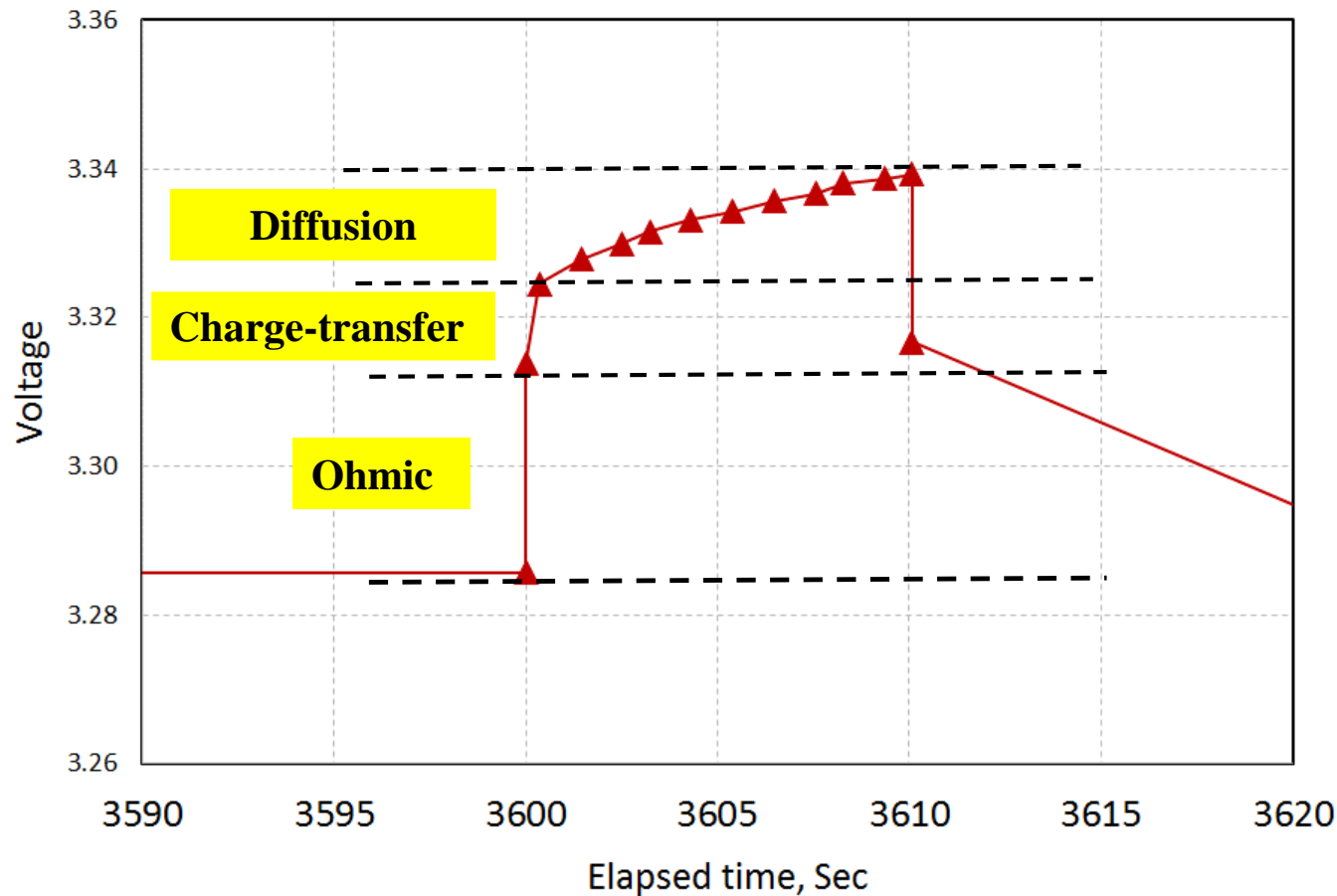
Over-potential

$$\eta = Load * Impedances$$

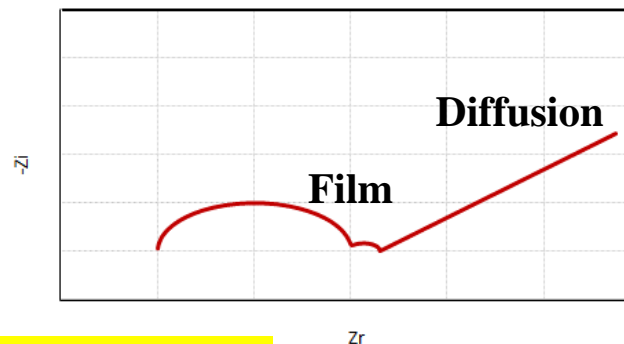
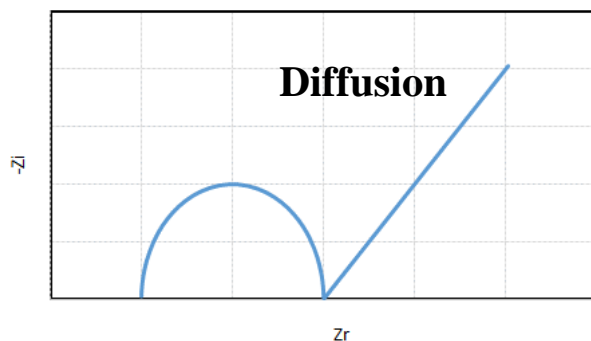
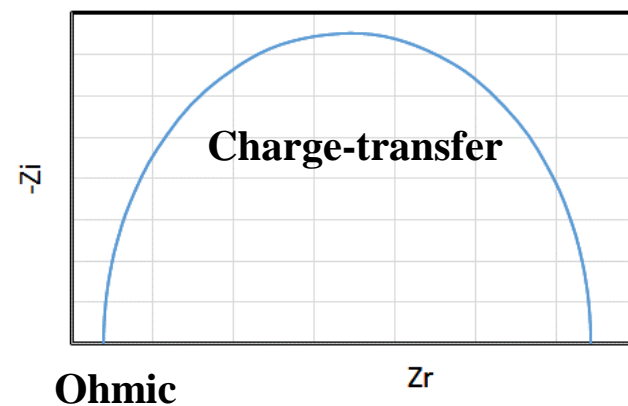
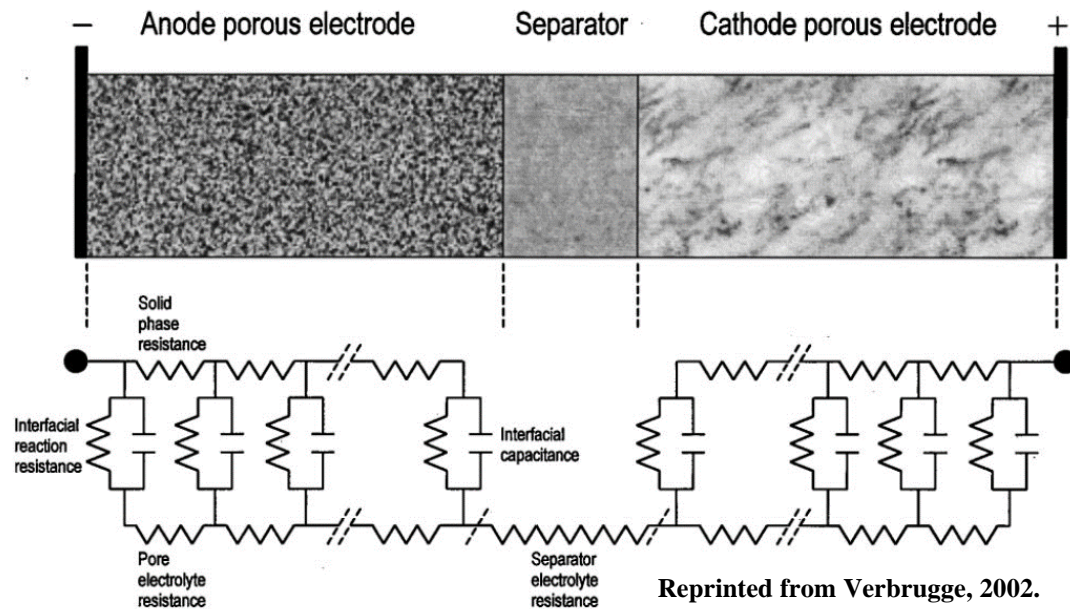
$$Impedance = f(Ohmic, ChargeTransfer, MassTransfer)$$

$$Parameterization = Impedance(Temp, SOC, time)$$

DC Impedance perspective

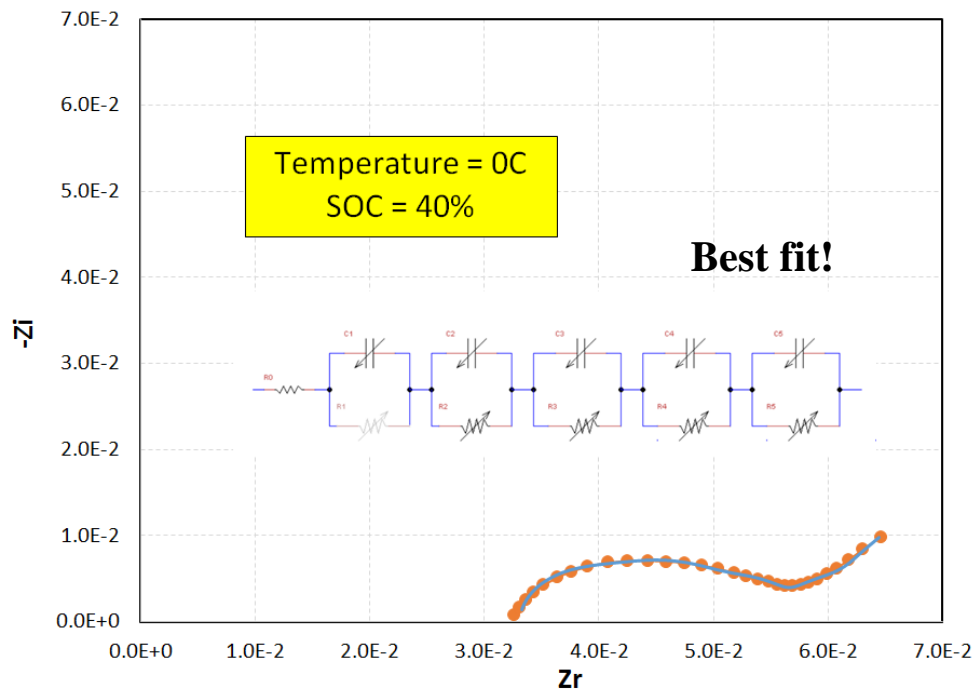
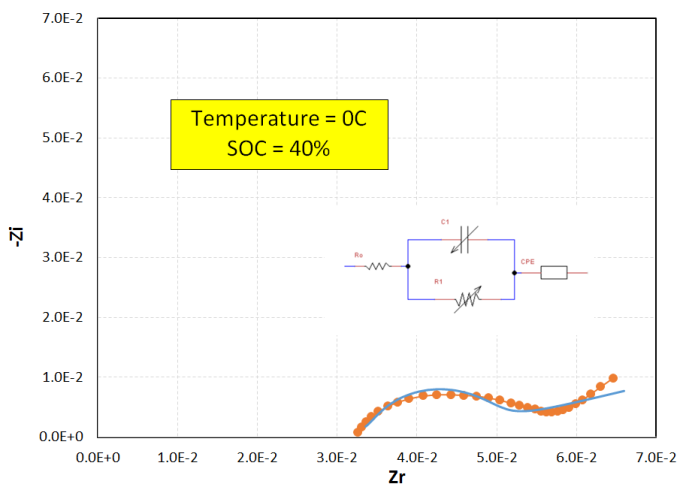
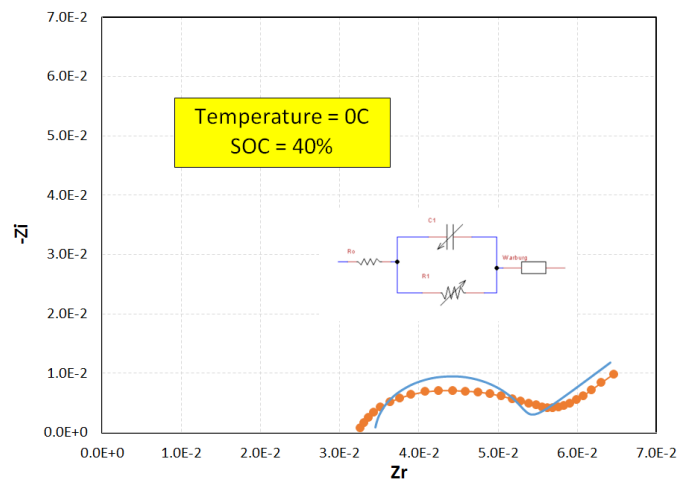


Battery physics from ac impedance



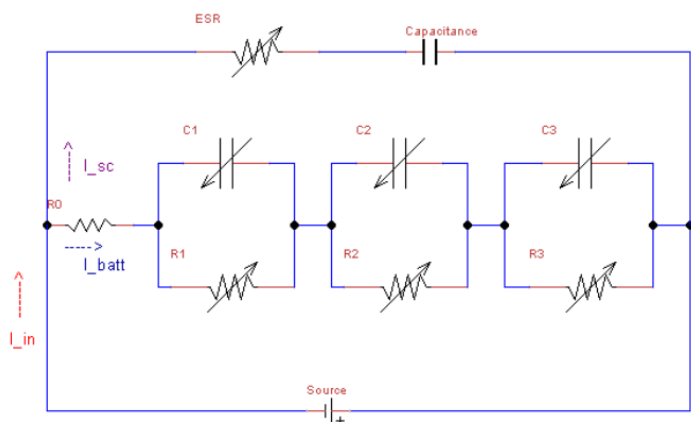
- Basis for battery model: ohmic, charge-transfer, film, & mass-transfer impedances. It has physical basis, easily measurable, and representable mathematically for modeling purposes.

Circuit Modeling Fitting



- Add RC-units provide substantially improved fit over Warburg & CPE.

Hybrid Battery Model

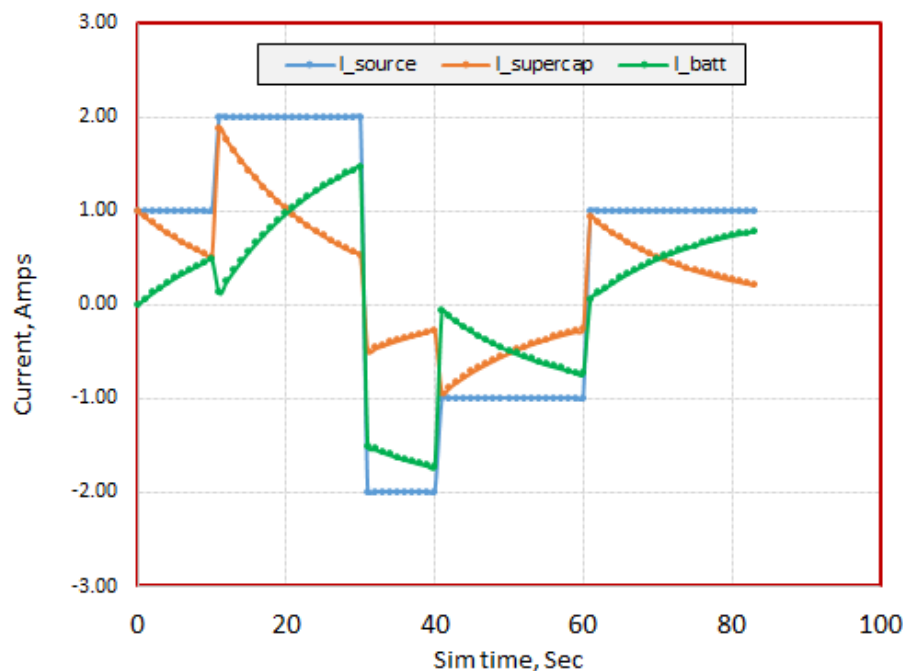


Apply Kirchhoff's current and voltage laws:

$$I_{in} = I_{sc} + I_{batt}$$

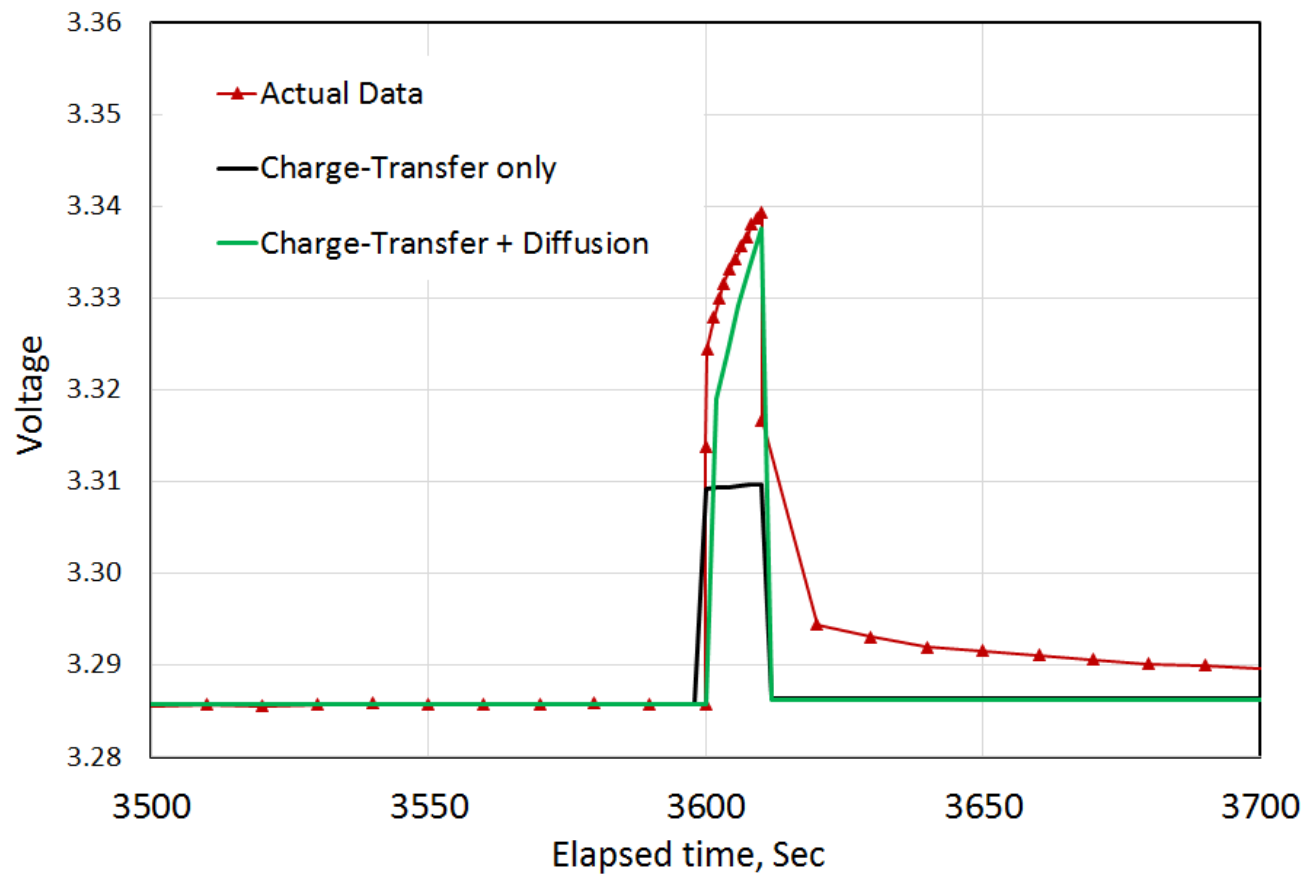
$$\xi_{source} = I_o * R_{ESR} + \frac{q}{C_{supercap}}$$

Example of hybrid load distribution model:



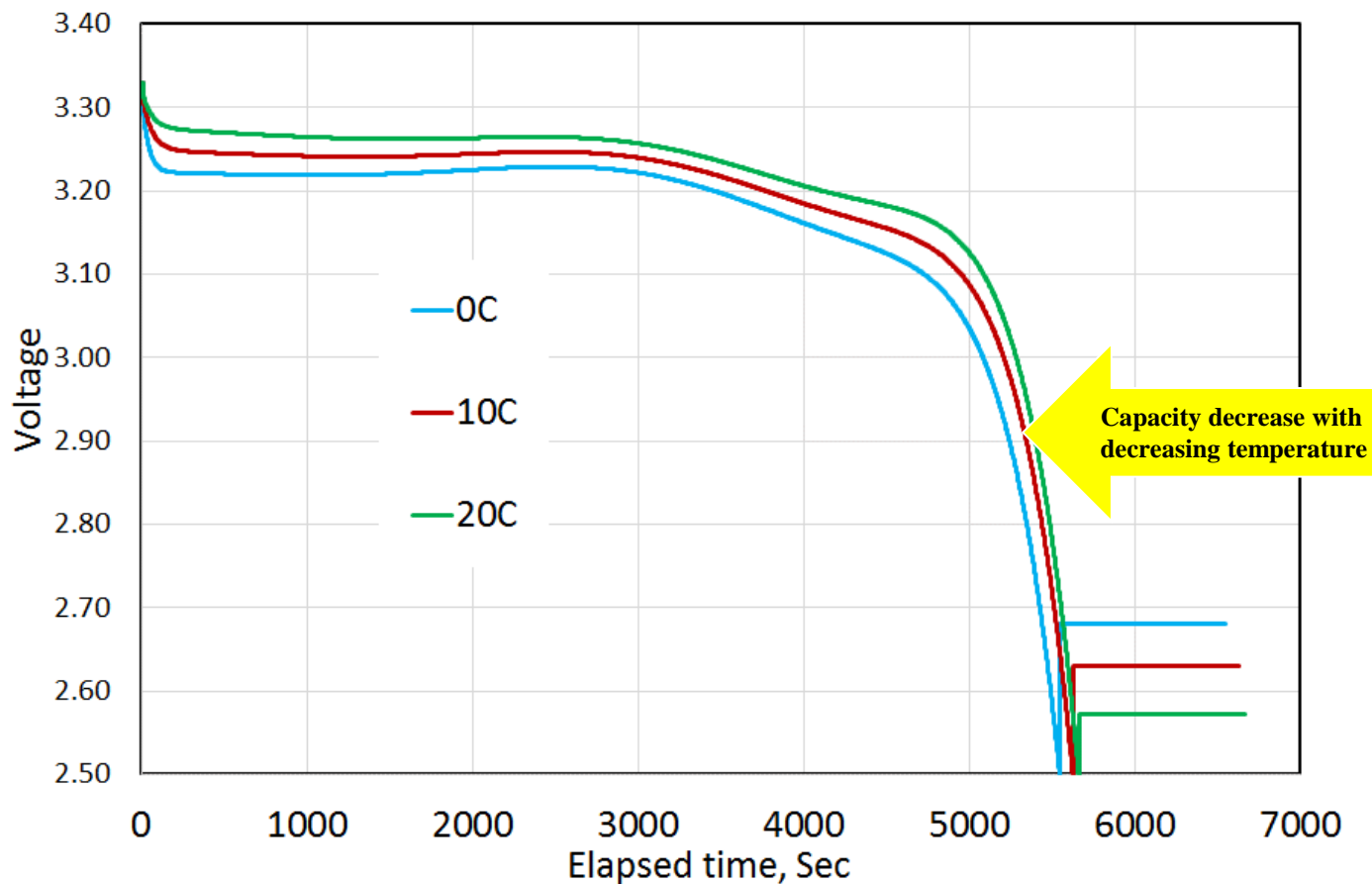
Voltage Model Validation:

Transients



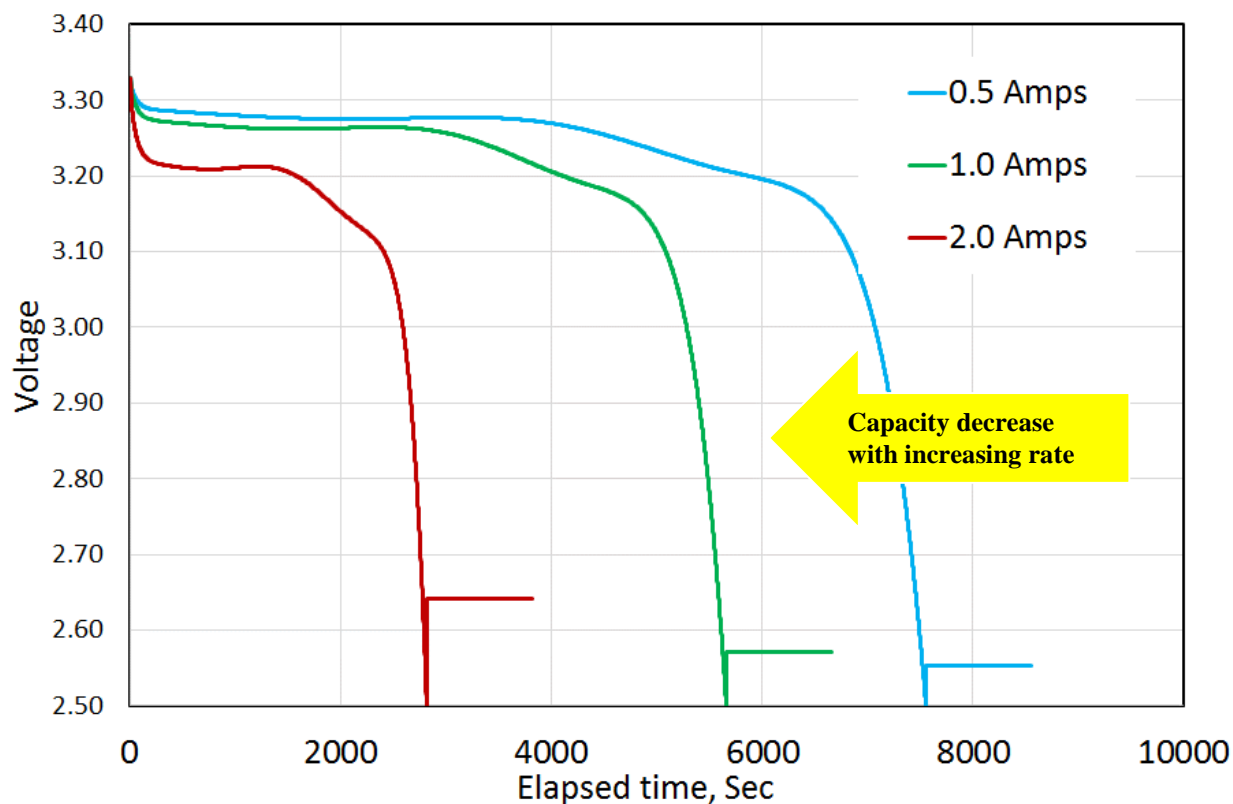
Voltage Model Validation:

Temperatures



Voltage Model Validation:

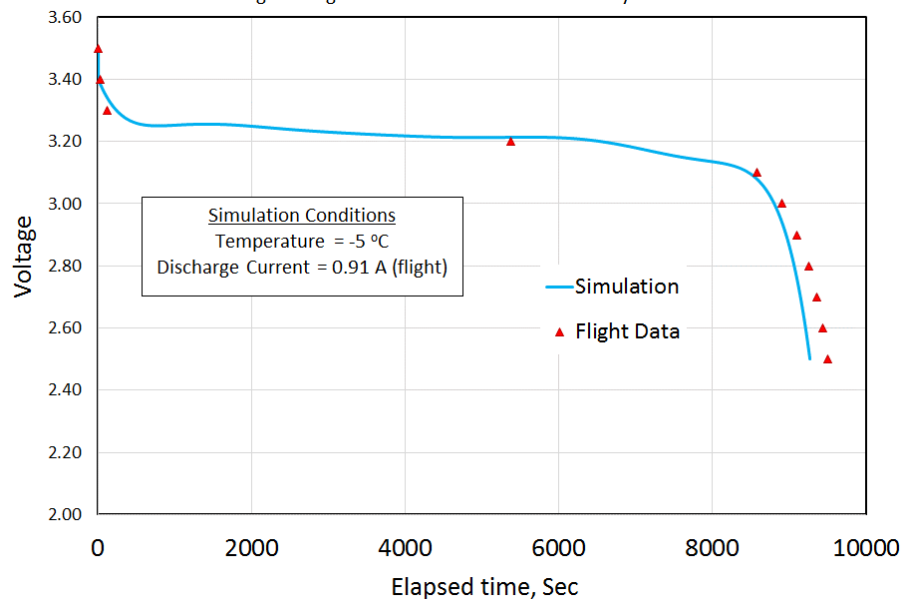
Current Rates



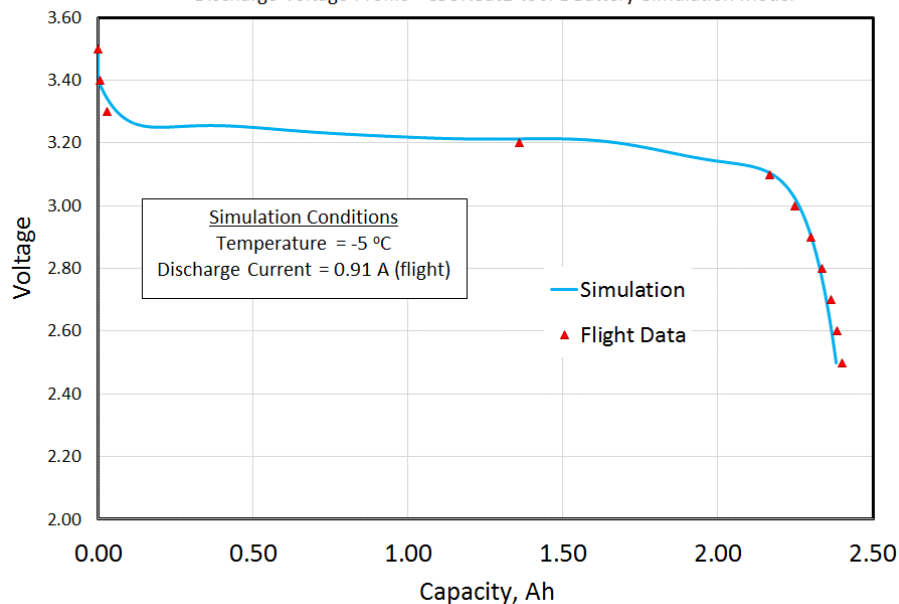
Flight Simulation Test Case:

CSUNSat1 payload telemetry

Discharge Voltage Profile - CSUNSat1 vs JPL Battery Simulation Model



Discharge Voltage Profile - CSUNSat1 vs JPL Battery Simulation Model



JPL simulated battery model successfully predicted CSUNSat1 hybrid battery performance on flight.

Summary

- CSUNSat1 project is **100% successful** in completing both primary and extended mission phases.
- CSUNSat1 operations provided flight heritage on an enhanced low-temperature high power capable hybrid energy storage system designed for deep space applications.
- CSUNSat1 cycle life flight telemetry provided validation of an impedance-based battery modeling technique for generic flight applications.
- Future work
 - ❖ Development of CSUNSat2 for science applications.

*CSUNSat1 project
is dedicated to the
Life & Memory of
Dr. Sharlene Katz,
1954 - 2017*

*-In honor of her excellence
in engineering & education.*



Celebration of Life

In Memory of Professor

Sharlene Katz

NASA Acknowledgement

The work described here was carried out at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, under contract with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and supported by the NASA STMD 2013 SmallSat Technology Partnerships Cooperative Agreement Notice. JPL CIF (Center of Innovation Funding) for CSUNSat1 operational phase. Lunar Flashlight project for CSUNSat1 extended mission phase.